

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

**FOR
GIVEN**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION FROM

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Economic - Power

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. : 1 Jan 1950

WHERE
PUBLISHED Sofia

NO. OF PAGES : 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 6. 9 Nov 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Bulgarian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Otechestven Front.

COMMUNIST PARTY REFORMS ELECTRIFICATION MINISTRY;
BULGARIA GETS FIRST STEAMPIPE SYSTEM

HITS AERI-SOVIET FORCES ... Otechestven Front, No 1602, 9 Nov 49

During the relatively short time of its existence, the Bulgarian People's Republic has built the following power stations: Maritsa I, Varna, Vulkan, Madzhbda, Kalin, Koynare, Toplika, and others. New steam boilers and hydro-turbines have been installed at the Kurilo and Adree thermoelectric stations and at the Pancharevo, Mala Tsurkva, and other hydroelectric stations, greatly increasing their capacity and producing a general power increase of about 46,000 kilowatts. The Kurilo-Madzhbda-Jerven Breg and Kurilo-Plovdiv-Ruse-Razgrad 110-kilovolt lines were laid during this period, and now there are 307 kilometers of such lines throughout the country. Power production has doubled within the last 5 years. The Five-Year Plan will provide further expansion of electric-power projects and put an end to the prevailing power crisis and to restrictions in the use of current. The production of power engines in 1948 has increased 640 percent over 1944, and transformer production, 112 percent. Telephone and telegraph equipment plants increased their production 6.5 times. The manufacture of electrical appliances and equipment of every type has also shown substantial progress, and the over-all value of this industry in 1948 reached 2.5 million levas.

The Improvement Section of the Ministry of Electrification has also completed numerous projects. Six large dams have been released for operation and are irrigating 1.5 decades of land and producing 200 million kilowatt-hours. Soviet specialists have been instrumental in assisting the construction of all power and hydraulic projects, and it has been noticed that wherever the anti-Soviet attitude of subversive elements has been manifested, the progress of projects has been obstructed by disastrous incidents like those at the Mezda and Petrokhan hydroelectric stations. Even now, the experience of Soviet specialists is not given due consideration. This anti-Soviet policy has even infiltrated large state enterprises, such as Energokhidroproyekt, and is represented by Kayrakov and his followers, who favor private promoters. Only after the elimination of these tendencies can the enterprise become an

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

important center for the training of new personnel and the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. Small private enterprises, moreover, are still operating in the field, disrupting the work of large state projects and undermining the authority of Energokhidroproekt. Another shortcoming is the low utilization of hydraulic capacity by individual stations, the coefficient sometimes reaching only 50 percent.

During the 1948-49 period work proceeded satisfactorily and the following dam projects were completed: Rositsa, the geological examination of the Ispariikhov and Filipov Most dam projects, Mikahlkovo, the Batak and Debrashitea hydraulic stations, and the Belas dam.

On the other hand no preliminary geological tests were conducted on the Georgi Dimitrov and Studena dam projects, where anti-Soviet tendencies were at work, and, as a result, construction and calculation were deficient, and was interrupted.

The hydraulic stations of Rila Okoliya, Rila, Postra, Kamenitsa, and Kalin, the stations of Sofia Okoliya, and the Vucha, Lukovit, Koyunare, and Mezdra stations have a joint capacity of 46,000 kilowatt-hours. However, the hydraulic potential of the country has only been utilized one percent so far.

An efficient management at the Ministry of Electrification and Improvement could execute a much larger program of hydraulic power projects, shorter construction time, and give more attention to irrigation canals. Technical personnel is badly distributed and frequently several engineers work at one project, while only one is assigned to another. The same is true of other personnel. The quality of the work is poor. In spite of repeated warnings, the material is scattered and wasted. Planning is superficial, material is not supplied on time, and, generally speaking the whole organization, from top to bottom, is weak and inefficient. The ministry has remained indifferent to all these shortcomings. No attention has been given to the construction of small dams which could utilize the capacity of local rivers for the irrigation of adjacent land; these small projects could be carried out by the local population and local people's soviets.

Irrigation is still a major problem and the Ministries of Electrification, Agriculture, and National Economy are responsible for its solution by the fullest utilization of all water resources. The Ministry of Electrification has contributed to this work in very small measure, and its methods will have to be altered fundamentally. To accomplish this object and to eliminate the above-mentioned deficiencies, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party have passed the following resolutions:

1. Preliminary Study and Planning of Hydraulic Projects

Large and small projects must be preceded by preliminary technical surveys. The work will be done in three Departments: surveying, hydro-technical, and power. In 1950, Energokhidroproekt will include a central geotechnological laboratory for terrain surveys and a mechanical department for the repair and maintenance of instruments and parts. On 1 January, the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources will transfer to the Ministry of Electrification all its geological engineers and related personnel with their entire equipment. A new irrigation plan will be prepared for the 1950-53 period. Small projects will receive special attention and be supplied by the creation of artificial lakes and water basins. Propaganda on this type of local construction will be widely disseminated, and in simple language. Cooperatives and state farms will be called upon to enroll the local population in work on these projects.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

A number of projects will be suspended for thorough economic and technical preparation and defective construction will be torn down. Among these is the Petrokhan power station group, excluding the Klisura hydroelectric station. The Studeno dam project must be surveyed before the end of 1949, and the ministry will submit a project for the industrial water supply of Dimitrovo city and the surrounding area, which must be completed before the end of 1952. All remaining projects must be classified, schedules must be prepared for the delivery of building material and machinery, to be obtained from local resources wherever possible, and local manpower should be employed wherever possible.

The Ministry of Electrification and all organizations responsible for power projects are requested to observe official standards and regulations prevailing in the Soviet Union and to apply the experience of the USSR to all their construction projects.

The Ministry carries full responsibility for the technical control and proper execution of all its projects. Beginning 1 January 1950, the ministry will start cement production suitable for hydrotechnical purposes and based on standards established by the Institute of Norms and Rationalization. The appropriate type of concrete will be used for construction entailing 250,000 cubic meters. An order effective 1 January 1950 will introduce strict control of standards, costs, and building material for all projects. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is requested to supply all machines and equipment required by the Ministry of Electrification for completion of its projects.

2. Operation of the Power Industry

The Ministry of Electrification and Improvement will take all measures necessary to prevent accidents and interruptions in the use of power. The management and personnel of power stations will be held responsible for such irregularities and severely disciplined.

To assure proper operation of thermoelectric stations, the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources will supply coal in quantities and qualities agreed upon by the two ministries. All ministries using coal for their enterprises will convert to the use of lignite.

The Ministry of Electrification and Improvement will observe strict economy measures in the consumption of power, fuel, lubricants, and other material.

Electric current rates will be amended before the end of November.

The State Planning Commission will prepare a new plan for power distribution throughout the country during the 1950-53 period and a list of major construction projects for 1950.

Strict controls will be introduced in every production plant. Cost must be reduced and quality improved.

All existing plants, offices, and experimental stations will be reorganized.

The stock of semifinished products must be reduced to a minimum to save operating funds and increase production.

3. Personnel

The Ministry of Electrification and Improvement is requested to make a careful investigation of all its personnel, to allocate manpower for most efficient operation, and to weed out subversive elements, bureaucrats, and inefficient employees.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Short-term technical training courses will be introduced for every branch of electric construction and production.

The ministry will send personnel to the Soviet Union and other people's democracies to obtain specialized training and necessary information from the hydrotechnical technicians of these countries.

A hydraulic laboratory will be established at the Sofia Polytechnic School. Sofia University will confer special degrees in geological engineering. The number of scholarships for hydrotechnical studies in the Soviet Union will be increased. The Ministry of Education will open hydrotechnical departments in technical colleges at Sofia.

The ministry is urged to apply consistently the experience of the Soviet Union in the field of electrification, improvement, and power production.

4. Wages

Competition must be encouraged in all phases of production and construction. A relentless struggle must be conducted against waste, distraction, and indolence.

On 1 January 1950, regulations will be issued to define the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of all workers under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Electrification and Improvement. Rigid discipline will be introduced and the authority of management strengthened. Pamphlets will be distributed to improve workers' qualifications.

5. Strengthening and Reorganization of the Ministry

To implement the above measures, the Bulgarian Communist Party considers it necessary to reorganize and strengthen the Ministry of Electrification and Improvement as follows:

Deputy Minister Lyubomir Kayrakov will be suspended, as his activity in the Ministry has been very harmful.

Engr Milko Tarabanov will be appointed Deputy Minister.

The ministry is requested to apply greater vigilance against subversive behavior within its organization.

Deputy Minister Engr Petur Bogoev will be reprimanded for his failure to inform the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the ministry of existing shortcomings and subversive activities.

All Communist and nonparty workers of the ministry are called upon for constant vigilance against any indication of enemy activity on construction projects.

The ministry is requested to submit a plan for its reorganization to the Council of Ministers. The reorganization will involve the creation of three departments: electrification, improvement, and central, the latter comprising two subsections: (1) construction work, (2) operation and power industry.

An efficiency council will be established with a power and hydro-technical section.

The planning services will assure the proper performance of the work and eliminate errors.

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Before the end of 1949, all construction work of the ministry will be concentrated in the Energokhidrostroy central organization.

All efforts of the party and trade unions must be directed to strict adherence to this program and the greatest emphasis must be laid on its fulfillment. -- Signed: Vasil Kolarov, president of the Council of Ministers, and Vulko Chervenkov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

WORK STARTED IN JULY -- Otechestven Front, No 1599, 6 Nov 49

The first steampipe system ever operated in Bulgaria or any Balkan country connects the Nadezhda Thermoelectric Station with the Georgi Dimitrov Textile Plant. The first part of the project, the generating plant of the thermoelectric station, was put in operation in April, after a 22-month work period. Work on the steampipe line was started on 10 July to connect two of the most important enterprises. The northern part of the steampipe system will be extended to reach a rubber plant, a pharmaceutical factory, and the Elprom industrial power plant.

The vast project was completed in 3 months because of the excellent work of the management and crews, and the pipe system was put in operation on 1 November. It provides the country with the first thermal system fed by power supplied from a central thermoelectric station. Also, the steam generated at the station will supply technical and heating requirements to Lenin Square in the center of Sofia.

- E N D -

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL